14: van der Meulen T-4 (1932) 1932 MM2 Hadramaut MM2



cost was paid by him. The way across the mountains is fantastically dangerous, but an expert chauffeur with a first class auto seems to be able to pass over it without any accident. I made up my mind, however, not to risk it again, and on the way back to follow the longer way round through the *wādī*. The mountain road was constructed at a time when it was impossible, owing to hostilities, to pass through the level country.

From the 27th of May until the 7th of June we were in Terīm as the guests of Sayyid Abu Bakr Al Kāf. As a Sayyid he has no official part in the government of his country, but actually he is the man who is now doing most for his country and people. It was he who founded the schools at Makalla, at ash-Shihr, at Dō'an and in the towns of the Wādī Hadramaut, and it is he who supports them; it was he who made possible the transport of the first automobiles from the coast to Terīm, along the great road which he is now engaged in constructing. He is the man who constructed the automobile road from Terīm to Sēwun, and it is he who gives generously to thousands of the poor, to whom he has food supplied every Thursday evening. Terīm is the town for religion and learning; once it was the most important town of Hadramaut, and it is again on the road to become that. It is a town with a multitude of mosques and dozens of palaces, in which are living those families the members of which were able to amass millions of money in Java and at Singapore. The home of Sayyid Abu Bakr is the place where religious and political leaders meet one another, and where the future of the country is discussed.

Thanks to the help of our host, we were able to make a trip to Sūne, the center for archæology, and finally to attain our most distant goal by being able to visit the central sanctuary of Hadramaut, namely, the grave of the prophet of Allah, Hūd, and to explore the mythical abode of the souls of the unbelievers, Bīr Barhūt. The tomb of Hūd (Qabr Hūd) is the Mecca of Hadramaut and of the surrounding countries. For three days in

24:Meulen and Wissmann T-3 (1931)1932 MM2 Hadhramaut MM2

# CHAPTER X.

## TO TERÎM, THE HOPE OF ALL ḤAḌRAMAUT.

In the Qeʿêṭi country, already, we heard the name of Sayyid Abû Bakr el-Kâf invariably pronounced with respect, and here we have entered the land of his activity. Sayyid el-Kâf has placed his energy, his love, and all his possessions at the service of his country and of his people. His example is an impressive call to unity and to the setting aside of personal interests and susceptibilities for the general good. Schools, endowed and maintained by him, are scattered all over the country. The Qeʿêṭi Sultans and Governors have them in their residences, and the influence of these little schools will slowly penetrate through the whole land. His other sensational enterprise, which may become of the greatest significance for the country's future, is the construction of a motor road from the Ḥaḍramaut valley to the coast. Although the road is not yet completed, its influence is already making itself felt. The most difficult *ʿaqabas* have been conquered so that it is possible to bring cars into the valley of Ḥaḍramaut, though the transport of these is still expensive. There, where the first car passes, others will soon follow, and in a country where travelling is very tiring and very slow, the motor-car will be particularly appreciated. The Ḥaḍramis who have been successful abroad do not lack money. The motor-car having arrived will not disappear again, and conditions within the borders of Ḥaḍramaut will be entirely changed thereby. The construction of roads in the valley itself has been started without delay, and drivers and mechanics have already found their way there. The inconvenience of intertribal warfare makes itself felt more and more forcibly, but Sayyid Abû Bakr will be greatly

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden
Hadhramaut MMI



652 Details are not available as to how much State expenditure was non-recurrent, but the proportion for the year was small. None of the expenditure by Her Majesty's Government was of a non-recurrent nature and all but £1,867 from C.D. & W. Funds was.

*Number of Schools*

871 The number of schools under Government control or supervision is 75 primary boys' schools, four primary girls' schools and four intermediate boys' schools.

The number of pupils enrolled at 31st March, 1952, was as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| Primary boys' schools | 5,139 pupils with 222 teachers. |
| Primary girls' schools | 269 pupils with 15 teachers. |
| Intermediate boys' schools | 408 pupils with 16 teachers. |

In addition there are a number of privately controlled schools which do not follow the Government syllabus, and usually have a religious bias.

*Studies Abroad*

There were 39 students studying abroad during 1952. Two were at university colleges, one taking a pedagogics course at University College, Exeter, the other an arts course at Gordon College, Khartoum ; both these students are at present in the teaching profession. The remainder were either at Bakht er Rudha Institute of Education in the Sudan, or at secondary schools in the Sudan and elsewhere, and were distributed as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| Sudan . . | 18 |
| Egypt . . | 10 |
| Syria . . | 5 |
| Iraq . . | 4 |

658 741 Eleven of these students were paid for by Colonial Development and Welfare grants for teacher-training ; the remainder were financed by State or charitable funds.

*Teachers and Teacher-Training*

875 Apart from training abroad mentioned in the previous paragraph there were two centres at home. In 1951 the Aden Protectorate College for the sons of Chiefs trained six teachers in a one-year course for teaching at the primary level. At Gheil ba Wazir in the Eastern Protectorate there were three students training as teachers at the intermediate level. In addition all Western Protectorate teachers were brought in for the annual refresher course of a fortnight's duration in the Colony.

The teaching profession is in constant danger of wastage, both in the East and in the West, though for different reasons. In the East the Quaiti State offers pensionable employment, but the general conditions of service are lower than in Aden or the Western Protectorate. In the West the nearer proximity of Aden Colony and the possibility of more lucrative employment there is an ever-present danger, but more serious still is the fact that no State in the West can

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MMI Aden
Hadhramaut MM2



000 remedies and sulphamerathine in small containers with instructions in Arabic.

*Organisation and Policy*

647 The health administration has a triple aspect: (a) co-ordination
743 and standardisation in the interests of efficiency, (b) direction of
759 activities financed by Her Majesty's Government, that is health work among States with as yet no health services of their own, and (c) advice and practical help to administrations with health services and doctors in their own employment.

There is a Health Adviser, with headquarters in Mukalla (Eastern Protectorate) and a sub-headquarters in the West at Sheikh Othman, and two Protectorate Medical Officers, one for the East and one for the West. The Protectorate Medical Officer and a nursing sister-midwife have been lent by the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and are paid for by Her Majesty's Government.

In the West the Fadhli and Lower Yafa'i States have a joint health service under the control of a Health Board on which is represented the Abyan Board (the local agricultural development body), which contributes to the health service budget and is building a base hospital associated with a health service training centre for the Western Protectorate. The health service has a Senior Medical Officer in executive charge. Lahej State has a hospital half built and has budgetted for a doctor in the near future.

In the East the Qu'aiti health service has a Senior Medical Officer based on Mukalla Hospital and responsible for the Southern Qu'aiti District, and one woman doctor based on the newly built Shibam Hospital in the Wadi Hadhramaut and responsible for the Northern Qu'aiti District. The Kathiri health service has a Senior Medical Officer based on Sai'un in the Wadi Hadhramaut. The Wahidi health service came into being in 1952 and has an embryo hospital building. The Qu'aiti and Kathiri States have State Health Boards. Good progress is being made with the provision of accommodation, staff and equipment at Mukalla Hospital, which is to be a health service training centre and base hospital for the Eastern Protectorate.

Each hospital has a system of administratively dependent health units staffed by literate personnel who are being increasingly trained in preventive and therapeutic skills. The Keith Falconer Hospital of the Church of Scotland Mission at Sheikh Othman continues for the present, as it has been for the past 25 years, as the administrative and training base for most of these health units in the Western Protectorate. It is the intention to transfer these functions gradually to the local administrations. Mobile health units are based on Sheikh Othman in the West and Mukalla in the East.

*Work by Voluntary Bodies*

743 Church of Scotland and Danish Mission sisters and midwives have established clinics at Dathina, Abyan, and Beihan. The Aden Society
● 741 for the Blind late in 1952 carried out a small but valuable survey and treatment campaign in the Western Protectorate.